VOL. VIII. WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FERBUARY 2, 1854. NO. 370.

the greater part of it was unseen, being shrouded in a great white dimity apron, with long sleeves that buried her hands. Altogether, the apparition was ridiculous, and I could not supports a smile.

der; "Dut I never uareu ten Alland for he scares me so!"

"How is that?"

"Oh, by making such horrible faces!" she answered, trembling; "I think of them all

her, by a black boy of about ten years, whose woolly head and white eyes surmounted a great bundle of tansy and yarrow, culled from various fence corners for the use of his mistress.

"Come here, Zeb!" called the latter. "Lay down your yarbs, and make your best bow to he young man!"

A common association exists, in the minds of children and story-tellers, between an "old maid" and a black cat. Aunt Tryphena, who had a cordial hatred of all the feline species, had taken to herself, instead of the ordinary purring and scratching familiar, a jet black orphan boy from the workhouse, upon whom to expend the small inheritance of petting propensities that had descended to her. "Zeb" was the only creature within her jurisdiction for whose faults she had not the eyes of an Argus. Her jurisliet faith in his treat workhis. was the only creature within her jurisdiction for whose faults she had not the eyes of an Argus. Her implicit faith in his trust-worthiness equalled her distrust of all others of human kind.

A little incident occurred, the day after my

"In the morning I wash dishes; then I sew a while; then I knit ten rounds on my stocking; then I will then I will then I weed in the beet-bed; then I set the table for dinner; and afterwards I sweep the hearth up. Then I saw my stint, and knit; and Aunt tryphena and my stree had that year borne its first fruit, and Aunt Tryphena, who was an amateur in "grafts," particularly desired to see it come to full maturity. She had, therefore, forbidden the children to touch the fruit of that tree. But an "apple" interdioted is, as every orchardist knows, a sore temptation to the progeny of Eve.

"Eulalie! Eulalie Lincoln! where are you?" screamed the voice of Aunt Tryphena, in a series of all others of human kind.

"In the morning I wash dishes; then I sew a while; then I knit ten rounds on my stocking; then I sew a while; then I when I sew a while; then I knit ten rounds on my stocking; then I sew a while; then I knit ten rounds on my stocking; then I sew a while; then I knit ten rounds on my stocking; then I weed in the beet-bed; then I sew a while; then I knit ten rounds on my stocking; then I knit ten I knit ten rounds on my stocking; then I knit ten rounds on my stocking; t

As she attempted to close the door, it was pushed open with a force that nearly overset her, by a black boy of about ten years, whose his faults are found out. But tell me one thing, the carden?"

"What does aunt teach you?" I inquired. "In the morning I wash dishes; then I sew

The sequenting the broad has broad to answer the section contractions of the companies of the property in the section contraction of the companies of the property in the section contraction of the companies of the property in the section contraction of the companies of the comp

BY MARY IRVING.

Happy, loving, laughing one! Sweetest thing the smiling Sun In his circuit looks upon, Little IDA MAY!

Lips of music, rich and mild— Eyes of laughter, arch and wild,

Strangers to sweet industry, Or the sick room's ministry, Gentle IDA MAY! Voice the wind-harp taught its tone-

Look that mirrors back my own,
With a truth too little known,
Trusting IDA MAY! Could the cares of woman's life, All the toil and spirit-strife Taught the best-beloved wife, Lovely IDA MAY

Steal that light from lip and eye-Still the step's glad buoyancy, Should I love less tenderly Little IDA MAY?

Not for these I loved thee first ; When my heart was chilled and cursed, Till the world had wrought its worst, Loving IDA MAY-

To its cynic cell of gloom,
Making there thy happy home,
Bless thee! IDA MAY!

hands must do it, and they are willing.

Again he looks at the dial. An hour has expired, and one boot is "worked off." He looks at the other, and patiently takes it up, but directly puts it down again. The flame has finished the oil, and a new, a whole candle, which is somewhat eyed, as 'twere a pity to consume, is taken from the bench's drawer, and set a hurning.

Hope brightens her eye, Joy lightens her tread, "My babos," (she repeats as she flies,) "shall be fed." And, breathless, again she approaches the bed, To gaze on each innocent sleeper; She shudders—oh, horror! that slumber how deep! Wretched one! It availeth thee nothing to weep; Gone forever from earth to Eternity's sleep,

quainted at once; but the chance seldom occurs. It is but at this still hour of midnight, and It is but at this still hour of midnight, and when no inquisitive eye is present, that it is seen abroad, within the precincts of a littered workshop. Her decision and firmness are unmistakeable in that stately walk and set countenance—sternly set, as if against fate, but relaxing, momently, in the sunny mirror of that child-face, upturned to meet the kindred image stooping to embrace it. Her quick eye having observed the stairway open, she approaches and shuts the door. In a short time two hammers are busy, and the shop feels an increased activity.

Presently the stairway door again opens, and up comes the lad; but on seeing my room dark—which he discovered only on a near approach, being partly blind—he stopped short, remarking, half to himself, as he turned to descend—

And often and oft, 'mid the clamer and strife of the beisterous mart, and the business of life, May be seen—mark the sequel—The INEBRIATY way be seen—mark the sequel—The INEBRIATY was be seen—mark the sequel—The I

"I thought you were up yet."
"Come up! come up!" I called after him.
"Never mind—it matters not—you're to

Gone forever from earth to Eternity's sleep,
They rest with their good angel-keeper! Clad in garments of summer, and care-worn, and

And often and oft, 'mid the clamor and strife

May be seen-mark the soquel-THE INEBRIATE'

Aye, her shivering bosom, now bared to the storm, With girlhood's fond dreams and enchantments bea Then each was a sister or brother:
Misfortune o'erwhelmed, e'en in life's joyous mern,
And the cold, canting world left her needy and lore And the finger of ribaldry, folly, and scorn,
Now points to the MANIAC MOTHER!

A number of petitions were presented, and appropriately referred.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Iowa, the bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Jacob Brown, deceased, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Douglas moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill providing a Territorial Government for Nebraska.

Mr. Norris hoped that the bill would not be taken up. Senators had not yet read it.

Mr. Douglas said that he had been told by several Senators that they had not yet read it.

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Mr. Complete the fereident's Message to the several committees were adopted, and the Committee rose, and the resolutions were reported to the House, and forthwith adopted.

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Bill, Mr. Santon, of Tennessee, in the chair.

Mr. Smith, O' Virginia, said he was not in the wood to address the House at present, but felt constrained to doe.

Mr. Chase hoped the Senator would not press his motion to-day. The bill had undergone many important changes since originally reported. It involved principles of great moment, and he hoped it would not be taken up till Senators had had at least an opportunity of examining it.

Mr. Jones, of Iowa, the bill had understored the whole on the everal does the House at present, but felt constrained to doe.

He had read the speech and the letter of the general search were reported to the House, and forthwith adopted.

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Mr. Smith, O' Virginia, said he was note in the regretate to see the personal and politicans of New York did not differ very widely on the issues now presented. They have of late the whole on the sequence of the Whole on

be the general desire, he would consent to posipone the hill ill Monday, and made a motion to that effect a series of the content of Congress, impose tomange delies, and the content of the proposed of the content of the state of the content of the proposed of the proposed of the content of the content of the proposed of the content of the proposed of the content of the content of the content of the proposed of the content of the proposed of the content of the proposed of the content of the

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, suggested that the chairman of the Committee go on to-day in explanation of his bill, and it might then be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Cass said that, under all the circumstances, he thought the bill should be postponed for a day or two.

Mr. Douglas said, that, as such seemed to be the general desire, he would consent to postpone the bill till Monday, and made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Dixon said that he had submitted an amendment to the original bill and had been given.

AGENTS

Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new yearly subscriber, and twenty-live cents on each neweged subscriber, and twenty-live cents on each neweged subscriber, and twenty-live cents on each neweged subscriber, and the case of clubs.

A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era for three months; a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten, five of whom may he old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year.

When a club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms. It is not necessary that the members of a club should receive their papers at the same post office.

The following gentlemen will not as agents in the cities named:

H. B. Knight, 43 Beekman street, New York, Wm. Alcorn, \$26 Lombard street Philadelphis.

G. W. Light, & Gornhill, Boston.

J. A. Innis, Salem, Massachusetts.

Caleb H. Wells, Worcester, Massachusetts.

not agree in their statements here. He in 1810 had supported Mr. Van Buren, only to grieve for it in 1848. He had always believed that for it in 1848. He had always believed that spite and envy on the part of Mr. Van Buren had originated the schism in 1848.

Mr. Smith paid a handsome tribute to the present Secretary of State, and declared that, placed in like circumstances, Virginia would never denounce an able and faithful son. He commended the example to New York. New York is a great State, and has great sons, and should should learn to appreciate them.

He alluded to the sentiment expressed by Mr. Walsh, that the difference between a Hard and a Soft was that between an honest man and a rogue, and regretted its utterance.

JOUR.

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RLES V.

had been guilty of no breach of propriety; and continued his remarks, referring to the refusal of Mr. Hughes, a few days ago, to avow how he would vote on the Nebraska question, and accusing that gentleman of dodging.

Mr. Hughes said, in substance, that his vote would be found satisfactory to the constituents who had chosen him to represent them here.

Mr. Smith. The gentleman, with all his haudsome elecution, is less courageous than I have been prepared to see him. He skulks behind a crowd, from the responsibility he should mast

behind a crowd, from the responsibility he should meet.

Mr. Smith continued: The Democratic party had frequently seen, as the Hards now see, new-comers usurping the high places; but he would not justify a schism upon such pretexts.

The country had acquiesced in the appointment of the present Cabinet, and he demanded of the whole New York Democracy, by their allegiance to the principles of Democracy, adherence to the policy pursued by the administration. He declared that the University with this Administration; that under rule it will be found that men are free to go and come as they list, and to take with them their

ment of the present Cabinet, and he domand of the whole New York Democracy, by their allegiance to the principles of Democracy, adherence to the policy pursued by the Administration. He declared that the Unit safe with this Administration; that under rule it will be found that men are free to go and come as they list, and to take with them their property as they choose.

Mr. Lane. Does the gentleman intend to commit this Administration in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise?

Mr. S. spoke not for the Administration, but he believed it would be a unit in favor of abherence to the principles of Democracy, adherence to the principles of Democracy, adherence to the policy pursued by the it will be found that the Unit safe to request the Senate to return the resolution to cortain amendments to the Constitution, it having been informal in some particulars. But Mr. Ewing withdrew the resolution.

The House was called by States for resolution withdrew the resolution.

The House was called by States for resolution and bills, many of which were presented. Among them was a bill, by Mr. Bridges, to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the purposes of education.

erence to Nebraska; and so far as the Perrito-ries are concerned, he felt well assured there would hereafter be no restrictions.

Mr. Hughes. The gentleman is mistaken. I will meet any responsibility incumbent upon me, in the proper way, and in my own good time; but neither gentlemen upon this floor, nor this Administration, shall, by the use of thumb-

Administration, shall, by the use of thumb-screws, nor in any other manner, extert from me declarations of my intended votes, until it

[These avowals appeared to produce some excitement; for Mr. Smith had declared in the beginning of his speech that, though he should not speak by authority, he would yet speak with knowledge of his subject.]

Senate, Friday, Jan. 24, 1854. The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting the correspondence touching the Bedini mission. Referred.

ferred.

The correspondence discloses that the mission of M. Bedini was merely complimentary.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bills on the private calendar.

The following bills were disposed of: for the relief of Thomas Marston Taylor, passed; for the relief of Purser F. B. Stockton, passed; for the relief of Correlius McCauller. the relief of Purser F. B. Stockton, passed; for the relief of Cornelius McCaullay, rejected; for the relief of the sureties of Daniel Winslow, passed; bill for the relief of Richard M. Bou-ton, G. Wright, and the widow of M. W. Fish-er, passed; bill for the relief of the heirs and representatives of U. Prerit, deceased, passed.

House of Representatives, Jan. 27, 1854. A communication from the Treasury Department, relating to expenditures for the Chickasaw Indians, was referred to the Committee on

Indian Affairs.

Another from same Department, recommending an appropriation to defray the expenses of the California Land Commission, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Another from the Commissioner of Public Buildings, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings. It enclosed copies of con-tracts made by that officer during the past year. tracts made by that officer during the past year. This being "Private Bill Day," on motion of Mr. Egerton, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar, and the following bills were ordered to be reported to the House: a bill for the relief of Madison Porter; a bill for the relief of Henry mond, of the State of New York; for the relief of Henry J. Snow, of Rome, New York; for the relief of Lemuel Hudson; for the relief of Geo. S. Claflin; for the relief of James F. Green; for of Pamela Brown, widow of Major General Jacob Brown, late of the United States Army, deceased; for the relief of Lyman N. Cook; for the relief of Reniamin Rowe: for the relief of

Steam Woollen Company.

The House is still in Committee, engaged

Senate, Monday, January 30, 1854. ecutive communications, which were appropri-ately referred, and ordered to be printed. the Senators from that State to resist all legis lative attempts to repeal the Missouri Compro-mise. Read, laid on the table, and ordered to Mr. Brodhead presented a large number of

Mr. Bright reported a bill incorporating the

Georgetown Gas Light Company.

Mr. Pratt gave notice of a bill to incorporate the National Hotel Company of Washington

City, D. C.
Mr. Norris reported a bill to enable the United States to take lands and materials necessary for the construction of the Washington aqueduct, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Cass submitted a resolution requesting

the President to communicate copies of all cor-respondence by Mr. Marsh, late United States Minister at Constantinople, relative to the Minister at Constantinople, relative to the case of Rev. Mr. King.

After the transaction of much business of no

public character, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish a Territorial Government for Nebraska.

Mr. Douglas stated that the committee, is

preparing this bill, had two objects in view—one to avoid all difficulty with respect to the Indians, and the other those questions arising out of the subject of Slavery. The bill scrupulously reserved all the rights of the Indians in the Territory from infringement.

On the other point, the object the committee

On the other point, the object the commutee had in view was to preserve the great principles of the Compromise of 1850, which principles that committee took for their guide in framing this bill. It disposed of this question on the principle of the exercise by the people of the great right of self-government; leaving them free to act on this and all other questions. them free to act on this and all other questions, as to them may seem best, subject only to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and uncontrolled by any geographical line. This bill carried out this great principle so Iully and clearly established by the Compromise acts of 1850.

This was all that he had intended to say last

This was all that he had intended to say last Tuesday, when the subject was taken up. But he then consented to its postponement, on the ground of courtesy to several Senators. Since then, however, there had been published, by certain Senators and others, an address to the people of the United States, charging the bill with proposing to abolish solemn compacts, with bad faith, &c, and in which were applied to him, by name, epithets such as could not or to him, by name, epithets such as could not or would not be used between gentlemen. In the National Era, the central Abolition organ, published in this city, certain Abolition confederates had sent it forth to the people, in which the motives of the committee and of himse had been maligned with bitterness and false

hood.

He quoted the address signed by Senator's Chase and Sumner, and several members of the House. This address appealed in strongest terms to the people, to public meetings, State Legislatures, and ministers of the gospel, to rise and condemn this great outrage upon plighted faith, and solemn compacts. He referred to the fact that the address was dated on the Sabbath, and descoursed these confid on the Sabbath, and denounced these confederates with having descrated the holy Sabbath in the preparation of this address teeming with falsehood and misrepresentation.

He contended that this address had been heralded forth in advance, as signed by a majority of the Ohio delegation, for the purpose of influencing the action of the Legislature of Ohio, upon certain resolutions pending before that body upon these subjects

Mr. Chase. I deny the fact.
Mr. Douglas said that if the Senator into
posed a denial of the fact, he would undertal
to show that the denial, as well as the fact i

Mr. Chase is speaking in reply, as this notice

education.

Mr. McMullen presented a bill to change the mode of compensating members of Congress; which was refarred to the Committee on Mileage.

jected.

Mr. Corwin presented a resolution, requiring that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of recognising the independence of Liberia; which was referred.

the independence of Liberia; which was referred.

Mr. Churchwell presented a series of resolutions, in effect declaring the policy of this country to be to refrain from interfering with the internal affairs of other nations, and to resist such interference in this Republic; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. J. C. Allen presented a resolution relating to the adoption of a machine for taking the yeas and nays in Congress; which lies over under the rules.

under the rules.

At five minutes before two, there being no quorum present, the yeas and nays were taken on the motion for a call of the House; upon which 62 voted in the affirmative, and 97

negative. - presented the resolutions recent ly passed unanimously by the Legislature of Rhode Island, remonstrating against the violation of the Missouri Compromise; which were referred to the Committee on Territories.

At half past 2 o'clock our report closed; the

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1854.

butions for Captain Drayton, whose case was lately presented to our readers, may be sent either to Francis Jackson, of Boston, or to the Captain himself, at Cape May Court-house.

Walnut Hill, Hamilton County,

January 25, 1854.

Dr. G. Bailey: I saw, with great pleasure,
your announcement of a daily Era, to be conducted by yourself, because, though I know
the weekly to be a powerful auxiliary in the cause of the oppressed of all nations, yet it was clear to me that a daily would be much more the Truth of History. For this 14th section W. Brady; for the relief of Fayette Manzy and Robert G. Ward; for the relief of the legal representatives of the late John E. Bisabam. immediately corrected, and truth promptly sent abroad. In all these respects the enemies of human rights had decidedly the advantage,

and were making vigorous use of it.

I had hoped, too, that as your weekly was so prosperous, it would enable you to bear the burden without drawing from other sources till your daily subscribers and advertisements became so numerous that the daily issue were able to sustain itself, and that it would in a year or two prove additional compensation to you for your labor, talent, risk, &c. But I was grieved, as well as surprised, to learn from your last number of the weekly that all the profits of this, and \$5,000 more, would be sunk in the attempt you were determined to carry out—of sustaining the daily for at least the next nine months.

It is this last fact which made me feel that all the friends of the cause, and your own, too, ought at once to come to your aid. It is but little indeed that a poor preacher can do, but still I remember the old adage, "EVERY LITTLE remember the old adage, "EVERY LITTLE HELPS." And so I am encouraged to enclose you ten dollars, which I wish you to devote to the support of the daily paper. And may God bless you, my dear friend, and grant you abundantly the spirit of Christ, and great boldness for the truth, together with the meekness of

We take the liberty of presenting the foregoing extract from a well-known gentleman in Cincinnatti, and one of our best friends. He will pardon us, we are sure, when we tell him that we cannot accept any gratuity in aid of our enterprise; but if he will designate two persone, whom he may desire to receive the Daily, or allow us to do so, he will confer special favor upon us. What we said of the draft of the Daily upon us is all true; and this will not appear surprising to those who are familiar with the expenses of Telegraphing, Congressional Reporting, &c, and who are besides aware of the fact, that we are in the habit of setting up matter enough in the Daily in the course of six days, to furnish two such papers as the Weekly Era. It is the extra cost f composition that constitutes the present burden. But we rejoice that our Daily was started just on the eve of a desperate conspiracy to establish a slave empire in Nebraska. It was a most fortunate coincidence. Such an enter-

But if our friends would help us; let them our Weekly list.

prise, at such a moment is worth all it will

ENCOURAGING WORDS - A subscriber at Newton, Massachusetts, says-"We rejoice in your prosperity, and trust before 1856 that your Daily will reach 20,000, and your Weekly

most conclusive. The Anti-Slavery sentiment of our community is rising as the dangers threaten. Those agitators are not aware, per tion of 1850 applies to the people of a Territory haps, that Whigs and Democrats of New Engand (always excepting those who have no souls) are pledged to the non-extension of Slavery. We cannot but believe that this inious scheme will yet be defeated."

Another subscriber in Sing Sing, New York, "Auti-Slavery Whigs and Democrats are seing the folly of fighting for Slavery on the saltimore platform. Hence subscribers come

Freedom was never growing more rapidly than it is now, and there never was so strong a disosition so support newspapers imbued with the

ove of human rights.

Of the vast importance of extending the cir-ulation of the Liberal Press at this crisis, every atelligent advocate of Freedom is convinc has sent us numerous subscriptions for the Era, "the Public can be most successfully enlightened, and the public conscience most extensive-

on Mileage.

Mr. Orr presented a bill to establish the principles of future Indian treaties; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Taylor proposed a resolution, requiring the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of removing the military asylum to Mount Vernon, if that place can be obtained on reasonable terms; which was re-

under the name of Louisiana, which lies north vote for the Bill with hope of impunity, they of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, not included will; if not, they will vote against it. within the limits of the State contemplated by
this act, Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof not. If they are determined that it shall the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall stand, let them instruct their Senators and be, and hereby is, PROHIBITED FOREVER." Representatives, to crush the Bill. If they Well, it is satisfactory to know that the game | are willing it should be abrogated, willing that f duplicity is at an end. The Bill as it stands Nebraska should be peopled with slaves, willhas but one face, and that is a Pro-Slavery one. ing that the Slave Power should rule from the It can deceive nobody. Every Senator, every Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to Representative who shall vote for it, who shall the Pacific, let them sleep on. There are men support it, who shall even indirectly favor any enough, if unrestrained, to carry through the motion that may promote its passage, will vote foul conspiracy, especially with all the power to annul the Missouri Compromise, to rob the free States, to convert every foot of the unorganized Territory of the Union into slave "the policy of the Administration is directly insoil, to subject free labor in our Territories volved in this question." to the degrading competition of slave labor. Our readers must excuse our importunity He cannot cloak his action—he cannot prevent but it is manifest that the question we are dis

will vote to falsify the record of Legislation and a space in our columns. falsely asserts that the 8th section of the Missouri act of 1820-the Anti-Slavery Provisotion of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures." Will the Senate dare, by its vote, to affirm this utterly false statement? There is not a member of that body, not a member of the House of Representatives, not a well-informed man in the country, who does not know that it is false. By what act or principle of an act of 1850 was the 8th section suspended? By the Fugitive Slave Act? It did not touch the

question of the Territories. By the law pro-hibiting slave importation in this District? That was Anti-Slavery. By the acts establishing Territorial Governments for New Mexico and Utah? They applied exclusively by their terms to the new territory acquired from Mexico. By the Texas Boundary Act? That reaffirmed the principle of the Missouri Compromise. What, then, was it, that suspended the 8th section of the Missouri Act? The act was pre-eminently solemn and imposing. By universal consent it has always been regarded as partaking of the nature of a covenant or compact. An ordinary law could not be set aside by an inference. When an act is passed conflicting with former acts upon the same subject, an express provision is incorporated, that all acts or parts of acts repugnant thereto shall be and

hereby are repealed. No one dreamed, in 1850, of repealing the 8th section of the Missouri Act-no one imagined that anything in the acts then passed was in conflict with it-and a proposition for repeal would have been scouted. And yet, this Territorial Committee of the Senate has the hardihood to assert that the principles of the legislation of 1850 suspended the 8th section of the Missouri Act of 1820! The only part of this legislation which can be tortured into affording a pretext for this groundless assertion is the declaration, that thereafter "any State or States formed out of that he was the murderer of a noble Italian the Territories should be received into the patriot, have manifested their hostility to him Union, with or without Slavery, as their Con-by public demonstrations, but the municipal stitutions should provide at the time of admis-

sion." The principle of this is, not that during the territorial condition of the inhabitants of a Territory, they may establish Slavery, or that the Law, they outran the Law, and by their said Territory shall be open to slave settlement, but that when its inhabitants, or any portion of it, acting under authority of an act of Had the Law been generally set at defiance send us subscribers to the Daily, and keep up | Congress, shall organize a State, form a State | had the States and the municipal corporation Constitution, and apply for admission, then they shall be received into the Union, whether their Constitution forbid or exclude Slavery. Of course, the mere assertion of such a principle could not suspend an established Law, with which it was in conflict. Nothing but a formal 100,000. If men would patronize Truth, and act could do that. But the truth is, the assernot Falsehood, you would soon reach that number."

act could do that. But the vicinity applied only to the Territories then under considerable only to the Territories the theory than the territories the ter eration, even if stretched to embrace the Territory now under consideration, does not conflict with the Missouri Compromise. The declara-Constitution—the Missouri Compromise applies in express terms to a Territory in its territorial condition. There is no conflict between them or, if there be, the declaration was qualified

and limited by the Missouri Compromise, instead of suspending it.

Again, too, we re-state the fact, which we brought out some ten days ago—that so far from the Missouri Compromise having been suspended by the Compromises of 1850, it was incorporated, and now stands, as a part of them. "The organ," the Sentinel, the whole time there was danger that the capital city of the Republic would fall under Mob-Law. and limited by the Missouri Compromise, inthem. "The organ," the Sentinel, the whole tribe of Propagandists, dare not deny this. They choose to ignore it. The Territorial Committee of the Senate does not deny it; and if it admit it, it stands convicted by the admission lit admit it, it stands convicted by the admission lit admit it, it stands convicted by the admission lit admit it, it stands convicted by the admission lit admit it, it stands convicted by the admission lit admit it, it stands convicted by the admission lit admit it, it stands convicted by the admission lit admit it, it stands convicted by the admission lit admit it, it stands convicted by the admission lit admit it, it stands convicted by the admission lit admit it, it stands convicted by the admission lit admit it, it stands convicted by the admission lit admit it, it stands convicted by the admission lit admit it admit it, it stands convicted by the admission of making a false statement in this 14th section. We shall re-state the point we made, in to think it necessary to call attention to the the language of the address of the Independent | Disorder about them!

cratic members of Congress, printed in Let no one suppose that we would countenance popular violence. We have suffered too much from it, to set up excuses for it. Our this day's Era:

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify ANY-THING contained in the third article of the second section of the Joint Resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, approved March 1, 1845, either as regards the major of States that may hereafter be formed out of the State of Texas, or otherwise."

questions a little more clear and specific," so as to prevent misunderstanding. We need hardly say that these amendments embrace the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. As now proposed by Mr. Douglas, says "the organ," the 14th section of the Bill is as follows, the amendment being printed in brackets:

"Section 14. That the Constitution and laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory as elsewhere within the United States, [except the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was suspended by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, and is hereby declared inoperative."]

This 8th section, which the Bill says shall be INOPERATIVE, is as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That in all that"

NOPERATIVE, is as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That in all that clearly understand it. Dishonest men are not Territory ceded by France to the United States to be influenced by argument. If they can

Our readers must excuse our impertunity. the People from seeing its nature and consecussing is to be the great topic of the sessionquences. He will stand, a manifest, convicted it takes precedence of all others in importance Covenant-breaker, Slavery-supporter, and a and engrossing interest. We should be false traitor to God and man. That is not all. He to the People, if we did not devote to it so large

THE SENATE AND THE PEOPLE.

Monday, by Mr. Case, requesting information from the President respecting any correspondence which may have taken place with the Government of the Papal States, touching a mission to the United States, was made the occasion of quite a number of Buncombe speeches. Senators were filled with regret that so distinguished a man as Moneieur Bedini should have been so inhospitably received. Law was magnified, and the People were sharply rebuked for having been too free in the display of their hostility to that gentleman. Solem homilies were read upon the mischiefs of mob violence, and the high duty of maintaining and enforcing subordination and order. One might have supposed, from the tone of some of the speeches, that the whole country was convulsed with excitement, and the arm of the civil authority was powerless. As usual in such cases. we were assured that the eyes of the world were upon us; these scenes of violence would seriusly damage the reputation of this unparal-

Their concern for the cause of order in this

"The organ" of this morning commen ong editorial on "Congressional Non-Interven ion," with the assertion that-"The chief merit of the Compro leled Republic; but this exhibition of Senatorial reverence for Law, would at once save our good name and induce better sentiments among the erring People. The People will be apt to regard this Sena

torial demonstration as rather impertinent. They can have no objection to the passage of such a resolution as that introduced by Mr. Case, but they may desire to know by what right they are arraigned for misconduct before the American Senate. Has there been any such commotion in the country as to justify procedure so extraordinary? The Pope's Nun cio has been received graciously by the Presi dent, and treated in Washington with distinguished consideration. In a few cities that he has visited, popular assemblages, composed chiefly of naturalized citizens, under the belief authorities have always interfered in time prevent violence to his person, had this been intended. In one case, indeed, in their zeal for premature and extreme action have subjected themselves to prosecution before the courts proved themselves incompetent to the work of repressing violence and maintaining order. there might have been some pretence for this extraordinary display in the Senate. As it is. the action of that body is uncalled for, insulting to the People, and calculated to mislead that portion of the world that happens to take an interest in our affairs, into the notion that we are a very turbulent and dangerous Democ racy, tending to riot and anarchy, requiring the strong arm of Executive Power to keep us in subjection. It should have satisfied these Senators that the Police has been fully able to secure the ascendency of Law, and protect the person of the Nuncio wherever he has been.

ase is the more extraordinary, because not at all characteristics We recollect the time when Here is another false statement in the sar article of "the organ:"

"It is a fact of history that repeated propositions to stand by the Missouri Compromise line were made and rejected during the pendency of the agitation growing out of our Mexican acquisitions." an acquisitions."

When these men pretend to state "a fact of

upon this occasion.

THE ADMINISTRATION RESPONSIBLE. That the Administration has adopted the last bill of Mr. Douglas, and become responsible for it, cannot be doubted by any one who reads "the organ." That paper, commenting

reads "the organ." That paper, commenting on the measure, says:

"It is designed, therefore, to carry out in good faith the principles of the Compromise of 1850; and as such it cannot fail to command the support of all Democrats who are standing faithfully and sincerely upon the Compromise of 1850, as a final and permanent settlement of the Slavery question. We cannot but regard the policy of the Administration as directly involved in this question. That policy looks to fidelity to the Compromise of 1850 as an essential requisite to Democratic orthodoxy. The proposition of Mr. Douglas is a practical execution of the principles of that Compromise, and therefore cannot but be regarded by the Administration as a test of Democratic orthodoxy. The tration as a test of Democratic orthodoxy. The union of the Democracy on this proposition will dissipate forever the charges of Free Soil sympa-thies, so recklessly and pertinaciously urged against the Administration by our Whig oppo-nents; whilst it will take from disaffection in our own ranks the last vestige of a pretext for its

This is plain enough. The measure is regarded by the Administration as "a test of Democratic orthodoxy." It will separate, the language of another writer, "the goat from the sheep," driving out of the sheep-fold all Democrats who refuse their sanction to a repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In so dong, "it will take from disaffection in our own anks," says the organ, "the last vestige of pretext for its opposition."

The meaning of this is, that the Administra ion has surrendered to the "Hards," and ex pects the radical Democrats who have sup ported it, to go with it. Those who refuse ar be expelled from the Democratic Party.

What answer will be given by the Alban Atlas and the old Barnburners of New York We need not inquire of the New York Evening Post. Its position is never doubtful on a ques ion of principle. We have little doubt that the Atlas will soon make its purpose manifest. Mr. Dean, of the House, who, professing to speak for the "Softs" of New York, committed them to the support of the Nebraska Bill before it was altered, felt afterwards, we have We are sure that he had not examined the Bill. The present one needs less study; its provisions are explicit enough, its purposes coldly avowed. Will you and your friends, Mr. Dean, vote to repeal the Missouri Compromise? If not, you are no friends of the President; if you do, you are enemies to your constituents. This is the alternative to which you are reduced by the submission of the Administration to the extreme demands of the

Slave Power. MISREPRESENTATION CONTINUED

The Propagandists are alike destitute of canlor and logic. A more flagrant game of misepresentation and sophistry than they are now daying, was never attempted in our political

o far as it relates to the question of Slavery the Territories of the United States, consists e fact that it denies to Congress, under the Constitution, any more power, either to legislate Slavery into a Territory, or out of it, than it cossesses in regard to the States." This is utterly false, and every member

Congress knows that it is false. There is not word in any of the acts of 1850, that directly r indirectly expresses an opinion on the power of Congress over Territories. "The organ? knows this-nor will it ever attempt to produc scrap of proof in support of its statemen The attempt was ropeatedly made, during the struggle of 1848-'50, to obtain some expression of opinion from Congress, against its power t legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Terriories, but always without success. The maority in Congress believed that Congress had the power to pass an act prohibiting Territorial Slavery, and at first insisted upon the exercise of the power; in other words, upon the passage of the Wilmot Proviso. At last, after protracted struggle; influenced by the coun sels of Clay and Webster, who always asserted the power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories, but who, for reasons which need not coratic m exercise; rendered anxious by the threater attitude assumed by the South; wearied, dis gusted, and overreached by the superior tactics of their opponents; consoling themselves with the fact that California would be received as free State, and with the assurance that New Mexico and Utah were protected by natural aws against the growth of slave institutions, they finally consented—to what? To the denial of the power of Congress to pass the Wilmot Proviso? never! but-to the organiza- 1848. tion of Territorial Governments for New Mexico and Utah, without insisting upon the policy of the Proviso. That was all. The power of of the Proviso. That was all. The power of wielded by Slavery, is tremendous, but we will congress was not denied—the exercise of it was

history," why do they not give the authority into submission, to teach them that they are or evidence for their statement? For the truth under suspicion, that they will not be per-of our statements we have appealed to the rec-mitted "to skulk," that this Nebraska Bill will die, but one man (John P. Halk) seemed

THE VILITATUR — THE PLEADING CONTROLLARY C

words, it was proposed to form a new Comproses of Nebraska, without the Provise of the Missouri Compromise, excluding Slavery from the mise, applying to certain territories in 1848, in mise, applying to certain territories in 1848, in certain circumstances, a Principle which had been applied in 1820 to certain other Territory, in quite different circumstances. Again and again was this policy attempted to be carried through the Senate by Senator Foote, in every variety of form again. variety of form, sometimes accompanied by a provision for the protection of Slavery in Utah, and New Mexico and California, below the line of 36 deg. 30 min., through the express

it was always voted down. The "organ" would do well to refresh its nemory, and, before venturing upon any statement in regard to the controversy of 1848-'50, consult the record. We were an eye-witness of the whole struggle, and know whereof we affirm.

brogation of the local laws of these countries

and sometimes without such a provision—but

We need hardly say that our opponents find necessary to falsify the truth of history, for he purpose of excusing their own bad faith You," they assert, "rejected the Missouri Compromise in 1850—what right have you to plame us for rejecting it in 1854? Your bad faith has released us from all obligation to that

not reject the Missouri Compromise in 1850, the supporters of Slavery: so that their bad faith stands revealed in all ts enormity, without disguise, or shadow of

TAKE YOUR STAND NOW

The New York Evening Post well remarks, that if the flagrant attempt now made upon Nebraska succeed, it will be but the beginning of a new series of aggressions. "Let the Nebraska Bill be passed after a violent struggle, and we find ourselves on the threshold of another—a struggle to expunge the prohibition of Slavery from the act fixing the boundary of Texas. When that is annulled, will come the conflict on the question of repealing it for Minnesota and Oregon. Our stand must be made now, or we shall lose every inch of soil

its 14th section, and special legislation will own constituents at the North. And heretoscarcely be needed to throw open the whole of Texas, Minnesota, Oregon, and Washington, to Slavery. For surely, if the principles of the Slavery are surely at the Company of the section to whose legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, suspended, as that section asserts, the restrictive clause of the Missonri Compromise Act, Minnesota, which was formed out of the Territory to which the restriction applied, and which has been considered exempt by it from Slavery, is without defence against its introduction. That is not all. Admit the averment in the 14th section, and the restrictive clause concerning Slavery in the Texas Compromise, and in the act establishing a Territorial Government for Oregon was also suspended. Pass the Bill, then, with this section, and

its intent and effect will be to repeal all laws enacted by Congress heretofore, excluding Slavery from any Territory of the United States, organized or unorganized, so that not one foot of soil shall be held sacred to Freedom and Free Labor.

aggression, that the proof of its existence among them, with the New York Express, demust be continually presented to the People, or they will be tempted to doubt whether it could enter into the heart of man to devise it. Read again the 14th section of this new Billthe ultimatum of the Slave Interest:

within the said Territory as elsewhere in the to dispose of the Texas and territorial question, United States except the 8th section (the Anti-Slavery proviso) of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820 WHICH WAS SINGENDED. March 6, 1820, WHICH WAS SUSPENDED BY THE PRINCIPLES OF THE LEGISLA-TION OF 1850. COMMONLY CALLED THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, AND IS HERE-BY DECLARED INOPERATIVE."

Let the People of Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New York, bear this in mind, that should Messrs. Wentworth, Harlan, Olds, Disney, Green, Dean, Perkins, and other Democratic members, vote for this Bill, they will

1st. For the abrogation of the Missouri Com-

2dly. For a falsification of the Truth of History, viz: that the Compromise Acts of 1850 suspended the Anti-Slavery Proviso of the Missouri Act of 1820-the intent of which is, not only to render inoperative that proviso, but a proviso identical in principle, almost in lan-guage with that in the Texas Compromise of 1845, and in the Oregon Territorial Act of

That they will commit such a deed as this, we do not believe. The power of Party, when As to the provision concerning the future admission of States, to be formed out of the Territories, that did not touch the question of the power of Congress over the territories. power of Congress over the territorial condition of the inhabitants.

And I no organ may white and threat the violation observing it.

This, and more than this, will be the effect of speaking of this Nebraska bill-

"That the Democratic Party is entirely pledged to this policy—the Democratic administration is pledged to carry it out—and we have witnessed with pleasure, indications that in the matter they will be sustained by National Whigs in every section of the Union"— Domineering representatives of the Slave Inerest in Congress may undertake to drill them

of our statements we have appealed to the record, official ord, queted the language of the record, official and authoritative. They shun the record, and ty to Slavery, and that if they reject it, "they leave their assertions unsustained by a shadow will sink so low that the hand of resurrection If he does not want the colonial portion of it, of evidence.

It is not "a fact of history that repeated the time shall arrive for action, to see them of three volumes octavo, embracing the period for certainly we cannot suppose that the Post-

expectations of "the organ." In addition to the extracts already given from the Post and Atlas of New York, Palladium of Massachustation. Of the \$20,000,000 to be paid by us setts, Sandusky (O.) Mirror, Missouri Democrat, for this vast and valuable acquisition of terr faith has released us from all obligation to that Missouri Compact."

Missouri Compact."

In the light of the facts we have presented, this argument will appear to be an attempt to justify fraud by falsehood. We did little to much faith in the Administration and little to much faith in the Administration a

"We find that the injustice of the effort now Minnesota and Oregon. Our stand must be made now, or we shall lose every inch of soil which the previous legislation of the country had consecrated forever, as we thought, to freedom."

Northern demagogues set on loot for that purpose. There is one consolation, however, in this important fact, that although the South this important fact, that although the South Country love the treason, they despise the traitor, and that they never put faith in that class of Northern route for the great Atlantic and Pacific Railway! What a nice speculation! and what a fortunate deliverance of the Treasury of their country love the treason, they despise the traitor, and that they never put faith in that class of Northern route for the great Atlantic and Pacific Railway! What a nice speculation! All the previous legislation of the country love the treason, they despise the traitor, and the previous legislation of the country love the treason, they despise the traitor, and the previous legislation of the country love the treason, they despise the traitor, and that they never put faith in that class of Northern route for the great Atlantic and Pacific Railway! What a nice speculation! and for the memphis Convention. interests they have traitorously pandered. It would be well if ambitious and aspiring politicians would learn a lesson from the past. There is scarce an instance to be found, where a Northern politician has attempted to reach the goal of his ambition by turning his back upon the free principles of his own community, that he has not failed compassing his ambitious purposes. And such will ever continue to be what we are inclined to regard as the retribu-tions of Providence, on all attempts to cacrifice principle to the schemes of an unhallowed and

Even the "National Whigs," as "the organ" styles them, cannot be wheedled into the support of this last exaction of Slavery. Some, of course, are equal to any burden that

may be imposed by the Slave Interest. In the

Compromise of 1850. They will apply still words of Canning on another occasion, "they will go the whole hog, and seem the hog they So stupendous is this scheme of fraud and go." But the respectable and conscientious nounce the movement, and the staid, sober Conservative Commercial Advertiser, of New York, says, inclosing a long, well-considered article on the subject:

"We think it clear, therefore, that the mea "SEC. 14. That the Constitution and Laws of the United States, which are not locally inap-plicable, shall have the same force and effect oure the admission of California as a free State, the South with a sure mode of reclaiming fugitives from service. Those difficulties were at that time pressing upon the country, and to meet them, the Compromise legislation was framed. It did not contemplate interfering with former enactments on the subject of Slavery, especially one that had been in force thirty years without eliciting serious remonstrance or complaint. These being the facts, this atwith former enactments of the country of the countr the Missouri Compromise, the great expounder of those resolutions being witness. And we might add, that, inasmuch as the prohibition of 1821 was made perpetual—'forever prohibited'—it could not, to say the least, be repealed by mere implication—which is the only pre-tence that can be urged in favor of Senator Douglas's view.

"We think this attempt to break faith on

the Compromises both wrong and impolitic on the part of our Southern friends. Its certain effect will be to dishearten those friends of the compromises of 1850 at the North, who periled not a little in first adhering to them, who endorsed the good faith of the South in the matter, and who certainly ought not thus to be exposed to taunts, and be made a but for mockery by those with whom they made compromers are supported by the second of the secon mockery by those with whom they made common cause when it was unpopular so te do. It will go far to destroy confidence in the assurances and representations of the Southern leaders, should the scenes of 1849-250 be re-enacted. It will throw the blame of such renewal of agitation exclusively upon the South. It will nullify that great settlement, achieved at such cost, for the violation of a contract by one party averages the other from observing it Phis, and more than this, with the chief approximations of a mutual compact; and we carnestly hope that Southern political leaders will neither mpose such difficulty upon the Comptomise men at the North, nor so violate their repeated.

A Correspondent wishes to know which is the best History of the United States. Without such cases. If these statements he correct, the andertaking to compare the Histories of Ban- facts must be known by several persons. Inoroft and Hildreth, we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that our correspondent will be better satisfied with Richard Hildreth's Postmaster General, clearly and briefly furnish-History of the United States than any other. ing the facts and the evidence, and asking for propositions to stand by the Missouri Compromise line were made and rejected during the

*See the synopsis of the speech of Mr. Smith, in
ment down to the year 1820.

*Three voluntaries to stand by the Missouri Comproment down to the year 1820.

*Three voluntaries to stand by the Missouri Comproment down to the year 1820.

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of Illinois, respectfully pray your honorable body to pass no bill for the Territorial Government of Nebraska, without the Provise of the Missouri Compromise, evolution. souri Compromise, excluding Slavery from the said Territory."

In the Legislature of New York, last Monday, the following resolutions were introduced by Mr. Wood:

"Whereas efforts are being made to produce the passage of an act of Congress to organize the Territory of Nehraska with a relative passage of the said of

"Whereas efforts are being made to produce the passage of an act of Congress to organize the Tagritory of Nebraska, with such provisions as will permit the existence of human slavery; and whereas, in the judgment of this Legislature, the passage of such an act would not only be inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Inof the United States and the Declaration of Independence, but would also be a manifest violation of the Missouri Compromise: therefore, "Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of New York, (if the Senate concur.) That we solemnly protest against the passage of any act for the organization of the Territory of Nebraska, which shall not expressly exclude the institution of Slavery from said Territory.

"Resolved, (if-the Senate concur.) That the Governor be recovered to transmit a convert

Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

The Democratic Press is not fulfilling the Gadaden himself at the Memphis Convention, tribe too much faith in the Administration and ne supporters of Slavery:

probably have been obtained, by further negotiation, had not the insane expedition of Walker caused Santa Anna to set his face resolutely against it. The new domain acquired it being made in Congress to violate the provisions of this Compromise, in organizing the Territory of Nebraska, is receiving the attention of other sections than those north of Ma

five millions yet remain undisposed of, which would have been invested in the purchase of Lower .California, but for the premature filibustering of Capt. Walker, who in this case happened to run before he was sent. If the Power behind the President's Chair do not keep him there for a second term, it will

be rather blind to its own interests.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM MISSOURI It is really refreshing to see some indications

of honorable conduct among the supporters of Slavery. The Intelligencer of St. Louis, Mo. Whig paper, is disposed to live up to "the bargain," although it does this time favor Freedom. The following remarks were of course penned before the appearance of the new or mature Bill of Judge Douglas, declaring that the

more forcibly to the present Bill. From the St. Louis (Mo.) Intelligencer, Jan. 2 NEBRASKA AND SLAVERY.

We have expressed the opinion that the Ne the Missouri Compromise; though for the al-leged reason that it does, it has received the mathemas of all the Free Soil papers, and many of the conservative papers of the country. The best evidence we could have that it try. The best evidence we could have the effect ascribed to it, is the does not have the effect ascribed to amend the Senators have already proposed to amend the bill by adding a clause repealing the Missouri Compromise. Why this amendment, if the bill, as it stands, repeals the Missouri Compromise?

On the other side, it has been widely urged in defence of Douglas's bill, that though it does

Compromise. One cannot be adopted, and the other stand. If, therefore, the bill of Judge Douglas repeals the Missouri Compromise, it does also repeal the Compromise of 1850. It is clear that this is the case from the ex-

tracts from the laws on Slavery, known by the different Compromise names, that we published yesterday. It is well for the people of Misod yesterday. It is well for the people of Missouri and of the West, to think of these facts, and choose their ground considerately on the Nebraska bill. We wish to stand on honorable ground, and to stand up honestly to all fair bar-gains that we may have entered into. We do not think the Nobraska bill of Judge Douglas repeals the Missouri Compromise; but if it does, it does also repeal the Great Compro-mise, the "Finality" Compromise of 1850.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT POSTMASTERS

Occasionally, we receive complaints of the incompetency and delinquency of postmasters, as if it were in our power to correct them. Some one, who chooses to remain anonymous, writes to us, that a postmaster in one of the officos in Columbiana county, Ohio, is a great scoundrel—keeps a low groggery, and has been arraigned before the courts for stealing-and the anonymous communication, containing these statements, he would have us publish, specify-

ing the accused postmaster! There is an obvious mode of proceeding in his removal. An investigation will be ordered, the truth ascertained, and justice be done

Mr. Douglas, di the question of its territorial co in it, interprete laid down in th istence of Slav conveyed the

NO.

The Nebrask

Compromise w satisfactory to of Congress, it they had steer and prevented would probably abin of the De We predicted not quite up to proposed. This in the Admini

one of which w

and could dev plishing this, th pro-slavery test one of its organ We were not pers began to ex and the "Sentin intimated that not to be left should be rem ment, in the f error," was repo that "all quest Territories, and therefrom, are people residing . This certainly

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tory : thus depri of the right of to Rather cruel, tempting to re-e h He proceeds t tion among Son voted friends fr "the South will proposed bill, of ffered by Mr. I the Missouri Co the sound men o an amendment, to on this subject. ministration, whi

sition of strict ad tion of, the Const A hint on whi quently improved He denounces t past"-it must not, he is sure, in events, "the police ture, is plain and plit and divided Southern support existence. Let S realize it; let the with the calm firm cause, the observe cannot fail now drum beats, let e

post. The tempt ner of some aspir ly resisted, as a pe of the rights of be recreant 27 THE NORTH T

FACTIONS, RACH

HOW THE PRESENT BILL HAS BEEN MATURED.

The Nebraska Bill, originally introduced by Mr. Douglas, did not formally or directly touch the question of Slavery in the Territory, during its territorial condition; but several provisions in it interpreted in the light of the principles laid down in the Report, contemplated the existence of Slavery among the inhabitants, and conveyed the implication that the Missouri Compromise was no longer in force. It was doubtless hoped that the measure would be satisfactory to the Slave Power, without greatly offending the mass of the Democratic Party at the North; and should it receive the sanction braska Bill.

the Slave Interest—this, its policy; this, the stimulant applied to the projectors of the Nebraska Bill. offending the mass of the Democratic Party at the North; and should it receive the sanction of Congress, its prominent authors would be and prevented a sectional conflict; and they would probably secure to themselves the leader-

bickinson and his friends, we wrote:

"Do not deceive yourselves. More will be required of you. The Hards will be require

We were not mistaken. Southern newspa doubt as to the real meaning of the Bill, it authority that such is the fact. A consultation has been had upon the subject, and such is the ment, in the form of a supplemental section, which had been omitted through "a clerical error," was reported and published, declaring that "all questions pertaining to Slavery in the therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropri- ratifies the arrangement! representatives."

This certainly would satisfy the South and it was hoped that an article which appeared in

which nearly all our politicians have at empted.
That it did not succeed in this case, was owing to no want of zeal or adroitness in the perform-

to see, that there was still room for a doubtthat the courts might hold that a positive act torial Committee took the same view of the of Congress, partaking of the nature of a com- state of affairs, as was taken by the Slave Inpact, a part of which had been fulfilled, and a terest. The South was united-the North dipart of which remained yet to be fulfilled, vided. The former had agreed upon its ulticould not be set aside by an implication. And matum—the latter was agreed upon nothing. those slaveholders who favored the "Hards," The entire vote of the Southern delegation evidently apprehended that the test was not aided by the "Hards," and by such of the strong enough to try the fidelity of the "Softs." "Softs" as would stick to the Administration. after all, they might accept it, retain their hold | would force the repeal of the Missouri Comupon the Administration, and then explain promise, and this accomplished, the hopelessto the Baltimore platform.

other—they were so much alike, and, besides, the Gileadites were said to be fugitives of Under the pressure of all these influences, the Manassites. At last, the Gileadites took the announced in its present form. Since the forepassage of the Jordan before the Ephraimites, and it was so, that when those Ephraimites which were escaped said, Let me go by; that the men of Gilead said unto him, art thou an Ephraimite? If he said, nay, then of the South, and of all good patriots, by introsaid they unto him, say now, Shibboleth; and ducing, from the Committee on Territorias, a he said. Sibboleth, for he could not frame to new bill on the subject." pronounce it right. They then took him and

slew him at the passage of the Jordan." The Shibholeth was not yet found to test the "Hards" and "Softs"-both could frame to pronounce the original Bill of Mr. Douglas. This would never do-the Shibboleth was yet to be

A few extracts from the special correspon ence of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, will serve to show the stimulants applied to the inventive genius of our Hunker politicians. The writer is probably a member of Congress from Virginia, or one of its editors.

This Nebraska bill, (the original one,) "will,

the Southern Democracy, by re-enacting what rights and privileges to every portion of the they never endorsed, but only acquiesced in for the sake of harmony, and as a final settlement of disturbing questions? Or why is it now, thus

the Territory as long as it may remain a Terriof the right of taking their property there?"
Rather cruel, thus to be reproached for at-

tion among Southern members, and their de-voted friends from the North, and announces, voted friends from the North, and announces, "the South will demand the insertion, in the proposed bill, of some such amendment as that to Slavery is to be tried. If they pronounce it, "flored by Ma. The squastrol now is, will the Northern members of Congress "frame to pronounce this Shibboleth?" It is a test by which their loyalty to Slavery is to be tried. If they pronounce it,

quently improved. He denounces the Missouri Compror MEANNES, THY NAME IS STOKES.

MEANNESS, THY NAME IS STOKES.

Some weeks ago, on the motion of the Honorents, "the policy of the South, at this junctorents, is plain and unequivosal. The North is split and divided into factions—each bidding for Southern support, and depending upon it for existence. Let Southern men know this, and realize it; let them demand, without noise, but maint the color for the Mission of the Angelo Saxon blood, but so nearly tament fail now to secure them. When the drambeas, let yeary Southern man be at his post. The temptation to enlist under the barner of nome appring chieftain should be sternly resisted, as a poor exchange for the esserities of the rights of any constituency. Who will be recreamed to the rights of any constituency. Who will be recreamed to the rights of any constituency. Who will be recreamed to the rights of any constituency. Who will be recreamed to the rights of any constituency. Who will be recreamed to the rights of any constituency. Who will be recreamed to the rights of any constituency. Who will be recreamed to the rights of any constituency. Who will be recreamed to the recreamed to the rights of any constituency. Who will be recreamed to the rights of the Mexican Laws, or by an and destination of the South and provided reflection of the individual to the discussion for the save does not meet our approbation as fully as for the protection of the save, the way was a disputed point, so is that of the validity of the not related to the validity of the protection of the save, the save that the demand and understance of the rights of any constituency. That of Mr. Divorged to the restance of the courts, and is hereby deplaced in the save and the relation of the save and the relation of the save and the relation of

Early in November last, commenting upon of Congress, its prominent authors would be lauded for the sagacity and tact with which the miserable divisions of the North, we preduced for the sagacity and tact with which dieted just this state of things. Referring to they had steered between extreme opinions, the relations of the Administration to Mr. Dickinson and his friends, we wrote:

special correspondent says in his next letter: We were not mistaken. Southern newspapers began to express discontent with the Bill; and the "Sentinel," the organ of the "Hards," intimated that the rights of the South ought not to be left to implication. If there was a doubt as to the real meaning of the Bill, it course, but to-day, I hear from undoubted to the terms of the Bill.

fixed understanding."

The North split into rival factions, bidding for Southern support, which is yielded on condition of a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, Territories, and in the new States to be formed so as to open all United States territory to Slavery! The Administration, after consultation,

The President is gained—but will the body of his supporters go with him? Read again: "The question is asked-what will the Softs "the organ" about the same time, speaking of do in this matter? Will they vote for the re-"the organ" about the same time, speaking of the Missouri Compromise as being yet in force, although it imposed only "an honorary obligation," might prevent any general opposition on the part of the Administration party at the North.

It was a hard task—this endeavor to reconcile contradictions—no easier than for a camel to go through the eye of a needle—and yet, one which nearly all our politicians have attempted.

do in this matter? Will they vote for the repeal? We shall see. It is not well to anticipate, nor to condemn too soon. What can they do, or where will they go, if, by refusing to repeal an unconstitutional prohibition, insulting, and admitted once by them as possessing no force, they separate from the Administration and the Democratic party? Can they become factious, having denounced so loudly the factious conduct of the Hards, or will they decompose and putrefy into decaying remains of the Free Soil faction of '48? Some of the Softs are, I know, true. Of the course of others, we are, I know, true. Of the course of others, we can better judge in a short time. In the mean time, let the South organize and act with the Administration, and demand the repeal of the offensive, useless, and illegal proviso of 1820."

Evidently, the Administration and the Terrieverything away, as they had done in relation ness of attempting its re-enactment, and the power of Executive patronage, would soon put In the struggle between the men of Gilead a stop to agitation, and the country would and the men of Ephraim for the mastery, they gradually settle down under the unquestioned had great difficulty in knowing one from the supremacy of the Slave Power-"King-Maker

After a statement of its general provision and printing, doubtless with profound exults tion, the 14th section, as follows-

"The Constitution and laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect in the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was suspended by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, and is hereby declared inoperative"—

This Nebraska bill, (the original one,) "will, it is feared, re-open all the fountains of bitterness, which it was hoped were forever closed. Those who will attempt to use this perilous element of discord as a means for promoting their own political, ambitious ends, should be well remembered by the country."

A formidable threat, coming from the leading Democratic paper of the South.

He doubts whether it was necessary to introduce any bill; but, if it were necessary, "why is it attempted to be done in such a manner as is not only offensive to a very la ge portion of the Southern Democracy, by re-enacting what

early, again proposed to perpetrate foul injustice on the South, by excluding Slavery from the Tarritow as long as it was a l ministration to the Slave Interest is at last comtory; thus depriving one section of the country plete. People at the North, without access to of the right of taking their property there?" the political press of the South, and to political movements in that quarter, have been wondertempting to re-enact the Compromise of 1850—
the master-stroke of the Bill, as its projectors fanoied.

Indicate the following phases of this fanoied.

Indicate the following phases of this fine fanoied.

Indicate the following phases of this fanoied. interpretation of the mystery.

The question now is, will the Northern mer

offered by Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky, repealing the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Many of the sound and Slavery; if they cannot, or will not, they the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Many of the sound men of the North will sustain such an amendment, upon the general ground taken by the Washington Sentinel of this morning on this subject. I have no doubt that the Administration, which has manifested such a dispo-ation of strict adherence to, and strict construc-tion of, the Constitution, will be found still ex-new test, "or sink so low that the hand of res-A hint on which the Administration subsection of the lash. We shall soon see whether Plantation Discipline will bring them to terms

MEANNESS, THY NAME IS STOKES.

PORT, AND EACH DEPENDING UPON IT FOR EXISTENCE!" The North split, the Sonth a unit!
When has it over been otherwise, in relation to
questions of Slavery? In this single sentence
where the key to the political power of the
Slave Interest. The "Hards" are bidding for
Southern support, and the presumption is, that
the "Sonts" will not suffer themselves to be
"outbid."

The North is in the shambles, we can have
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the North is in the shambles, we can have
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the North is in the shambles, we can have
the Slave Interest. The "Hards" are bidding for
parture from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri Compromiss Act, or by any act declaratory of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in do share in the same desired to salve recorded, with a desire for self-oulture, and taste
to salve proporty in the Territories, so they are
to salve proporty in the Territories, so they are
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to slave proporty in

The Report of the Territorial Committee of TIVE." Southern Administration Press, as sound in principle, cogent in argument, and profound in

the organization of Utah and New Mexico, it proceeds to state the main argument for giving the Bill this particular form. We bespeak for it the critical attention of every reader :

"If any other considerations were necessary to render the propriety of this course impera-tive upon the committee, they may be found in the fact that the Nebraska country occupies the same relative position to the Slavery question as did New Mexico and Utah, when those the same relative position to the Slavery question as did New Mexico and Utah, when those Territories were organized. It was a disputed point whether Slavery was prohibited by law in the country acquired from Mexico. On the one hand, it was contended, as a legal proposition, that Slavery having been prohibited by the enactments of Mexico, according to the laws of nations, we received the country with all its local laws and domestic institutions attached to the soil, so far as they did not conflict with the Constitution of the United States; and that a law, either protecting or prohibiting Slavery, was not repugnant to that instrument, as was evidenced by the fact that one half of the States of the Union tolerated, while the other half prohibited, the institution of Slavery. On the other hand, it was insisted that, by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, every citizen had a right to remove to any Territory of the Union, and carry his property with him, under the protection of law, whether that property consisted in persons or things. The difficulties arising from this diversity of opinion were greatly aggravated by the fact that there were many persons, on both sides of the legal controversy, who were unwilling to abide the decision of the courts on the matters in dispute. Thus, among those who claimed that the Mexican laws were still in force, and, consequently, that Slavery was already prohibited in those territories by valid in force, and, consequently, that Slavery was already prohibited in those territories by valid enactment, there were many who insisted upon Congress making the matter certain by enact-ing another prohibition. In like manner, some of those who argued that the Mexican laws

of those who argued that the Mexican laws had ceased to have any binding force, and that the Constitution tolerated and protected slave property in those territories, were unwilling to trust the decision of the courts upon that point, and insisted that Congress should, by direct enactment, remove all legal obstacles to the introduction of slaves into those territories.

"Such being the character of the controversy in respect to the territory acquired from Mexico, a similar question has arisen in regard to the right to hold slaves in the proposed Territory of Nebraska, when the Indian laws shall be withdrawn and the country thrown open to emigration and settlement. By the eight seeemigration and settlement. By the eighth sec-tion of 'An act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an original foot-ing with the original States, and to prohibit Slavery in certain Territories, approved March 6, 1820, it was provided, 'That in all territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thir-ty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State con-templated by this act. Slavers and involved not included within the limits of the State con-templated by this act, Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever pro-hibited: Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Ter-ritory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the per-son claiming his or her labor or service, as aforesaid."

"Under this section, as in the case of the Mexican law in New Mexico and Utah, it is a disputed point whether Slavery is prohibited in the Nebraska country by valid enactment. The decision of this question involves the constitu-tional power of Congress to pass laws prescribing and regulating the domestic institutions of the various Territories of the Union. In the opinion of those eminent statesmen who hold that Congress is invested with no rightful au-thority to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories, the eighth section of the act in the Territories, the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri is null and void; while the prevailing sentiment in a large portion of the Union sustains the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States secures to every citizen an unalienable right to move into any of the Territories with his property, of whatever kind and description, and to hold and enjoy the same under the sanction of

"Your committee do not feel themsel "Your committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into the discussion of these controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matter in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mozican laws, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the Territories, so your committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute."

Therefore, the committee framed the Ne-

Therefore, the committee framed the Ne-braska bill after the model of the Utah bill with a view to avoid any expression of opinion, Congress, respecting the Missouri Compromise, determining to leave that question, as the Utah bill had left the question of the validity of the Mexican Laws prohibiting Slavery, to judicial decision. This was, at least, logical. The bill was the legitimate sequence of the report. But that bill has been substituted by another, which is a flat contradiction

tuted by another, which is a flat contradiction to the report—for the fourteenth section of the new bill declares that—

"The Constitution and Laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect in the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6th, 1820, which was superseded by the principles of legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Megsures, and is hereby declared inoperative."

"outbid."
The North is in the shambles, we can have it at our own price! This is the language of the Slave Interest—this, its policy; this, the

Their Bill knocks the brains out of the Report. They virtually declare that the prin ciples of that Report were unsound, its analo gies fanciful, its reasonings sophistical, its posi-tions untenable, its conclusions inconclusive.

Their argument now stands thus: "The Nebraska country occupies the same relative position to the Slavery Question, as did New Mexico and Utah when these Territories were organized:" the question whether the Mexican Law excluding Slavery from those Territories was in force or not, was the subject of violen ontroversy; the question whether the Missour Compromise is in force or not in this Territory is the subject of violent controversy: the tv parties arrayed against each other on the for ner question, sought each to enforce its posi-

tion by positive enactment: the two parties arrayed against each other on this question, insist, each, upon enforcing its position by positive enactment: Agitation was arrested and peace was restored then, by avoiding any exression of opinion by Congress on the ques ion, either by an act affirming or by one re pealing the Mexican Law, or otherwise: Agiation now can be arrested and peace restored only by avoiding any expression of opinion by Congress on the question, either by an act af-firming or one repealing the Missouri Compro-THEREFORE.

Be it enacted, That "the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missou-ri into the Union, approved March 20, 1820, which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, IS HEREBY DECLARED INOP-ERATIVE."

Admirable logic! Iron-linked reasoning The latter end of their Commonwealth forgets he beginning." The Report condemns the Bill. and the Bill, the Report. The conduct of "the organ" is just as logical and coherent. The Report was, in its judgment, perfectly sound; so is the Bill. The former, assuming that it would be unwise and indiscreet for Congress to express any opinion on the Missouri Compromise, either by affirming or annulling it, i claimed as in harmony with the views of the Administration; the latter, contending that Congress shall express the opinion that the Compromise was superseded in 1850, and affirm in 1854 that it is null and void, it also claims as in harmony with the views of the Adminisration! O, most sagacious Administration Most consistent "organ!" Most logical Com-

We submit to the Senate, that should it con clude to pass this admirable Bill, it should also adopt and order to be printed on parchment, the no less admirable report, so beautifully il ustrating and enforcing its leading provisions Both together will constitute a noble monument of Senatorial wisdom and statesmanship We begin to be alarmed for the psychological influences of Slavery. It seems in a fair way

not only to annihilate Freedom, but Comme into slave soil, but to transform all our Peop into donkeys. Seriously, every reader will see that in th short period from January 4th, when the Territorial Committee submitted to the Senate its report, to January 23d, when it submitted a new Bill, contradicting every position in that

report, it changed its ground completely, reersing all its opinions and policy, in implicit obedience to the requirements of the Slave Interest. In the bistory of the fluctuating, con tradictory legislation of this country, there is not on record an instance of so sudden and omplete a legislative somerset.

ANOTHER DECEPTION.

For the sake of securing the support of tho Northern Democrats who in 1848 supported General Cass, and acquiesced in his doctrine of Congressional Non-Intervention in the Territories, the Slave Power is just now profoundly mpressed with the conviction that the People of a Territory have a right to settle the Ques tion of Slavery for themselves, without interference; and it is shocked that any American citizen who believes in the right of self-govern

ment should be found arrayed against thi This is sheer humbug. The Slave Power loes not itself believe in this policy. It does not admit that the People of a Tertitory have right to exclude Slavery. It denies the right of Congress to exclude Slavery from any Territory—this is all it means by Congressional non intervention. The doctrine of Non-Interven tion, as held by those who claim for the inhah itants of a Territory the right to prohibit or tolerate Slavery, it denies as Squatter Sover eignty. Did it not refuse, in 1848, to recognic such a right in the People of Oregon, when all of its advocates in the South, with one of two exceptions, voted against it in the Senate! Did not Mr. Calhoun, and the present Secretary of War, Mr. Davis, and other distinguished Southern Senators, direct against it their fiercest denunciations, in 1850? Did not the members from the South in both House array themselves almost as one man agains the action of the People of California, be they incorporated in their Constitution a clause excluding Slavery? And yet, we are now to be told that all the South asks is, the recognition, by the North, of the principle and policy

of Non-Intervention?

Do not be deceived. The position of the Slave Power is simply this—repeal of the Missouri Compromise, Non-Intervention by Congrees, and non-action by the People of the Territary itself, as to Slavery, except to secure to citizens of the United States the slaves which they may choose to take there.

The Richmond (Va.) Examiner, the boldes most out-spoken of all the Pro-Slavery rapers of the South, does not mince the matter. It

Now, it so happens that on the 14th of Jan-uary, the Western (Mo.) Argus, which could barely have heard of the introduction of the first Bill, contained the following editorial:

first Bill, contained the following editorial:

**Nebraska Territory.—We learn from a private and reliable source at Washington that two Territorial Governments will be organized in what is called Nebraska Territory; the southern Territory to be called Kansas. This course will obviate all difficulty on the subject of Slavery, because a portion of the Territory lies south of the Missouri Compromise line; Slavery can be established in Kansas Territory without agitation. How convenient this will be to the Free-Soilers of Missouri! No agitation is necessary. None but agitators can object to a settlement of the queetion in the mauner indicated."

A private and reliable source! So the project was entertained, of dividing the Terri-

project was entertained, of dividing the Terri-tory, even at, or before, the time of the first ovement of Mr. Douglas. Was that gentleman ware of this? Or, was it communicated to him subsequently? Who have been the principal managers in this Nebraska affair?

Whatever may have been the intention such management, it is easy to see what the effect has been. Members of Congress were original Bill and Report are now quoted in "the Bill, has been substituted!

Without arraigning individuals, we have no

hesitation in expressing our opinion, that the policy of the Slave Interest in the whole transaction has steadily aimed to mislead, distract, embarrass, and baffle Public Sentiment at the North, and those who ought to represent it in Congress.

> For the National Era. A MEMORY.

Here, while the loom of Winter weaves The shroud of flowers and fountains Among the Northern mountains

When thunder tolled the twilight's close. And winds the lake were loud on, And thou wert singing, Ca' the Yowes,

When, close and closer, hushing breath, Our circle narrowed round thee, And smiles and tears made up the wreath Wherewith our silence crowned thee And, strangers all, we felt the ties

Of sisters and of brothers; Ah! whose of all those kindly eyes, Now smile upon another's? The sport of Time, who still apart The waifs of life is flinging; Oh! never more shall heart to hear

Draw nearer for that singing! Yet, when the panes are frosty-starred And twilight's fire is gleaming,. I hear the songs of Scotland's bard Sound softly through my dreaming

A song that lends to winter snows The glow of summer weather— Again I hear thee ca' the yowes

To Clouden's hills of heather! TITERARY NOTICES

RITUAL PROGRESS; or, Instructions in the vine Life of the Soul. From the French of Feue lon and Madame Guyon. Edited by James Metcalf. New York : W. Dodd. Sold by Gray & Ballantyne, Seventh Street, Washington.

The name of the author of "Christian Counels," which constitutes the first part of the volume before us, is sufficient recommendation to those who are familiar with his graceful to those who are familiar with his graceful to those who are familiar with his graceful style, and especially with his holy and devout life. It is the offspring of a mind rich in Christian experience, and thoroughly acquainted with the human heart. He has looked with saarching eye into the unfathomable depths of the spirit, and having seen the mysterious workings of sin there, and how willly it cheats us of our souls, he gives us wise and uncring directions how to deliver ourselves from its power. The eye can hardly rest upon a page, or even a paragraph, which is not full of valable instruction. It possesses the "pith and marrow" of the Puritan writers, without their lumbering phrasology. The design of the book is to lead to a higher Christian experisonally, and retoried, "Horrid paws, indeed! if such that afficing paws undergoing to the sovere storm we are now undergoing.

It is the offspring of a mind rich in its likely, will be presented to the Czar under the friendly auspices of Austria and Prussia, and Prussia, the friendly auspices of Austria and Prussia, and retreated by the threatening attitude which Sinope has caused the Western states to assume.

A report of an action at Kalafat is unworthy of credit; and, indeed, all the intelligence received in England is liable to extreme doubt. Winter is the arbiter at present, and armies the friendly auspices of Austria and Prussia, and Prussia, the friendly auspices of Austria and Prussia, and refersion at the friendly auspices of Austria and Prussia, and the course of the States to assume.

A report of an action at Kalafat is unworthy of credit; and, indeed, all the intelligence received in England is liable to extreme doubt.

Minter is the arbiter at present, and armies the friendly auspices of Austria and Prussia, available under the second portion of the constant and Prussia, and armorthy of credit; and indeed, all the intelligence received in England is liable to extreme doubt.

Markets.

Baltimore, Jan. 27, 2½ P. M.—After steam the fount was a coope before such Christians as our fathers were. The work is well calculated to meet the wants of

elegant style and holy fervor will recommend

To the Editor of the National Era:

To the Editor of the National Era:

Foreign news for the week past has been little else than repetitions, even verbatim, of the same correspondence dated severally Vienna, Bucharest, Constantinople, Paris. To extricate the latest and latent meaning from it, and separate the rumors and partisan political inventions from the truths, is somewhat of a task; but we seem to arrive at two or three facts of importance, which still leave the whole issue dependent on the sic volo of the Russian Czar. On the 26th ult., the Turkish Government gave its assent, in effect, to the proposition of the Four Powers, for the opening of a conference, on neutral ground, at which plenipotentiaries of Russia and Turkey should assist in the concoction of a solid peace. As the first Vienna effect has been. Members of Congress were mystified by the original Bill, the "clerical errors," and the contradictory articles in "the organ" suited to different latitudes. The Press at the North was perplexed, and scarcely knew how to shape its comments. The People were misled. Several Northern newspapers, in the interest of the Administration, came out with articles in favor of the Report and the Bill, assuming that the Missouri Compromise was left untouched. Northern comments on the original Bill and Report are now quoted in "the original Bill and Report are now quoted in "the organ" as indications of Public Sentiment at of France and England in regard to their Turkthe North, although the entire programme has been changed, and a new Bill, subversive of the principles on which the Report rested the first like character, and announcing measures of a very unpalatable nature to the ambitious and haughty Autocrat. Thus there are two stimu-lants at work, the one tending pacifically, the other warlikely; an emollient and a blister alother warlikely; an emollient and a blister almost contemporaneously. How well they operate singly, or conjunctively, raises a new field for conjecture, and will probably initiate a new course of proceedings, of which some strange indications are already on the surface. The first marked symptom is that Austria, though a party to the united declaration of what Europe required as a basis for page declaration.

a party to the united declaration of what Europe required as a basis for peace, declines any idea of enforcing the right beyond what can be done by friendly good offices.

She will plead with Russia separately, and persuade, if she can; but she will not join the Western Powers in restraining the war, nor embroil herself with the repression of Russian embroil herself with the repression of Russian aggrandizement. A present contest has more terrors for her than the prospect of a virtual prostration of her Empire by Russian conquests towards the South—or she may, in her secret mind, rely on the strength of England and France to prevent this evil, without compromising herself by assisting them. Prussia, being the least interested in the struggle of all the great Powers, with more reason pronounces for perfect neutrality; and Denmark and Sweden have concluded a treaty adopting the same line of conduct, and endeavoring to free themselves from the danger of being drawn into the vortex apparently impending over the world. vortex apparently impending over the world. It almost maddens common sense and humanity, to think that all the threatened bloodshed, confusion, and horror, is in the headstrong will and passions of one mortal man. Heaven's bolts do not fall on such heads, but heaven's justice will claim retribution! The ghosts of Sinope will not scare the despot, but he is bringing on the conflict which will wreck all rule such as his. The mighty problem of popular Government might be happily solved, and great sovereigns and prosperous nations result from the solution; but if treacherous and lawless villany bring the matter to proof, as the conduct of Russia is now forcing it on, the terrible fight must and will be fought amid oceans of blood, and many a Nicholas (if there are such) will be hurled to the destruction they have earned, by provoking and hastening the ave earned, by provoking and hastening the fatal antagonism. We may depend upon it, that Europe will never submit to be Cossacked; and the only other end of the struggle must be liberal government, on republican, constitu-tional, or well-arranged monarchical princi-

ples.
On the foreign affairs, I need only add, that the foundation of the Protocol (shall we call it?) now on the tapis, was laid by Lord Can-ning de Redelyffe, and was adopted by the four

paws would be horrid, too!"

The severe storm we are now undergoing

Baltimore, Jan. 27, 2½ P. M.—After steam-

work is well calculated to meet the wants of the present time, when the earnest desire for "progress," in almost everything but the divine life, has left no room for secret salf-communings and quiet meditation. It will prove a valuable guide to the Christian, and would be normally of its position, and puts the errors and evening private devotions.

The "Short and Easy Method of Prayer," and "A Concise View of the Way to God," by Madame Guyon, which forms the second part of the book, is beautifully written, and breathes the friend, Archbishop Fenelon. She differed in many points from theologians generally, but she was a woman of pure and elevated mind, and high aims and purposes. Her writings are highly devotional, and her graceful and elegant style and holy fervor will recommend to such the same spirit as do the writings of her friend, Archbishop Fenelon. She differed in many points from theologians generally, but she was a woman of pure and elevated mind, and high aims and purposes. Her writings are highly devotional, and her graceful and elegant style and holy fervor will recommend to switch the efforts of the Government to more critical the efforts of the Government to more critical the efforts of the Government to supply fine apatitude the redicts of the world. In France, it renders soil at \$9.25. Before news, 500 bbls. Howard street flour were soil at \$9.50.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 28.—Flour—sales of 1,000 bbls. Howard street flour were soil at \$9.50.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 28.—Flour—sales of fifteen in the provinces, also, the high price of the necessaries of life engenders popular discontent, and affords room for those conspiracies which are aways smouldering in this volcanic country. But never mind; there was a magnificent reception at the Tuileries on New Year's week, and prices have gone up to higher figures the most producing the past was a woman of pure and elevated mind, and high aims and purposes. Her writings are highly devotional, and her graceful and elegant style and holy fervor will recommend the province age-Butterflies!
In London the inclement season is producing

degant style devotional, and her graceful and by ferror will recommend them to every reader of good taste and real picty.

G. Convergency: lis Theory and Process, Practically developed by the conductable inconveniences, and threaton severy transactions and demand; and the head of the control of sufficient applies for so vast a street, Washington. One volume.

The object of this work is buffered flour and grain on Saturday last, compared with to dur't prices.

M. W. Dodd, Sold by Gray & Ballanlyus, Sevenity and high charges mark the process of commend, all, who have a street flour and grain on Saturday last, compared with to dur'ts price of flour and grain on Saturday last, compared with to dur'ts price of flour and grain on Saturday last, compared with to the view for the price of flour and grain on Saturday last, compared with to dur'ts prices.

In London the inclement season is preducing the price of flour and grain on Saturday last, compared with to dur'ts prices.

In London the inclement season is preducing the price of flour and grain on Saturday last, compared with to dur'ts prices.

In London the inclement season is preducing the price of flour and grain on Saturday last, compared with to dur'ts prices.

It was the price of flour and grain on Saturday last, compared with to dur'ts prices.

It was the price of flour and grain on Saturday last, compared with the dury of the street flour street

scanty means, straining every nerve to keep up appearances, the soul gramped by the shackles of artificial life, the natural affections deadened, and God and Nature robbed of their due.

The characters are well sustained, the conversations lively and spirited. The book contains some profitable hints in relation to the treatment due to our superiors in age, quite apropos at the present time, when the child may almost literally be said to be "Father of the man."

G.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA.

London, Jan. 12, 1854. isment. The drollery of these inconsistencies is as amusing as it is striking; and we must consider it no joke to gild refined gold, to paint the lily, and throw a perfume over the violet,

The steamer Ohio, from Aspinwall, January 11th, arrived at New York yesterday, with 800 pascengers, and \$1,000,000 in gold.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany sailed from Navy Bay for San Juan del Norte on the 17th.

All well.

Panama dates are of the 15th. The steamers Golden Gate and Uncle Sam left Panama on the 1st, for San Francisco, with 1,000 pas-Sengers.

The revolution at Bolivia broke out at Le Paz, and extended to other places. The revolutionists had appointed another administration, and made amicable overtures to Peru. tion, and made amicable overtures to Peru.

A revolution had also broken out in the province of Ica, in Peru.

Melbourne dates of November 2d had been

HARRISBURG, JAN. 30 .- Gov. Bigler left this HARRISBURG, JAN. 30.—Gov. Bigler left this morning for Erie, in company with Judge Knox. The Governor invited Gen. Purviance and Wm. F. Packer to accompany him, to superintend the operatives on the road of the Franklin Conal Company, should arrangements be made to use it before the Legislature akes further action.

COUDERSPORT, POTTER Co., PA., December 27, 1853. At our meeting on the 19th inst, we adopted the following resolution, which we should like to have inserted in the Era.

Yours, Yours, John S. Mann. "Resolved, That as 'eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty, we call upon the State Committee of the Free Democracy to make their existence felt, by fixing the time for holding the next State Convention, by placing their call for said Convention in the hands of every Free Democracy in the State Convention in the said Democrat in the State, and by such other active measures as will show the abettors of Alberti, that we are determined to redeem the old Keystone State from the control of dough-faces and kidnappers."

Arrival of the Atlantic-Four Days Later from Europe.

New York, Jan. 27 .- The Collins steam Atlantic arrived this morning, with four days later advices from Europe, bringing Liverpool dates to the 11th. Political news unsettled and warlike. The combined fleet entered the Black Set

on the 30th December. A few vessels were left at Constantinople in case of emergency. Austria demanded, if the Russian Court would object to a European protectorate over Christians in Turkey? Russia replied, that she would permit no other Power to meddle in matters relating to the Greek Church. Osman Pasha, made prisoner at Sinope, died of his wounds, at Sebastopol.

The Pasha of Egypt has ordered six frigates,

replace the fleet destroyed at Sinope.

The Residuary of Lesser Wallachia, assisted by soldiers, have gone against the Russians.

Warsaw, Dec. 28—A decree has been pub-

lished, prohibiting the exportation of all kinds of breadstuffs from Poland. It is reported that the Czar would send a plenipotentiary to the European Conference.

The Marquis of Turgot, the French Ambassador, has been made Grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

Overland Mail.—By overland mail, dates have been received from Calcutta to December 6th, Shanghai to Dec. 19th, andHong Kong to

The insurgents had evacuated Amoy, and the insurgents had evacuated Amoy, and the imperialists had a horrible massacre there. The news from Burmah is contradictory. It is reported that the Burmese had captured Peque, and combined movements had been made to act against the British.

The Turks had had three skirmishes near

compared with to day's prices:
JAN. 21, 3 P. M.—Howard Street flour \$7.75.

An Inquiry is made, whether the Examina tion of the Mosaic Law of Servitude, by the Hon. Wm. Jay, which lately appeared in the Weekly Era, has been published in book or pamphlet form. We have reprinted it in our Monthly, entitled "Facts for the People," and are under the impression that it has been or is about to be published in a pamphlet, in New York, at No. 48 Beekman street.

McLANE'S WORM SPECIFIC

The following, from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine had readed wherever it has been introduced:
BLOSSBURG, TIOGA Co., PA., March 30, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: In consequence of the great con-numption of your "Worm Specific" in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel obliged by your forwarding, via Corning, N. Y., 20 dozen, with your bill, on the which we will remit you the money.

From the wonderful offects of said "Specific" in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a

from some local agent. If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so. Your, respectfully. Wu. M. MALLORY,
Missers. J. Kidd & Co.
Per W. E. Porter.
DR. McLane'S CELEBRATED VERMITUGE,

large quantity, if to be had (wholesale and retail

and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in com parison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Ver-mifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYR.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GIL-MAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown. which is permanent—does not stain or in any way in-jure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have gray hairs to buy it, for it never fails.— Boston Post.

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Invent-

or and Sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States. R. D. MUSSEY, M. D., W. H. MUSSEY, M. D. SURGEONS and Physicians, No. 70 West Seventh street, (near Vine street,) Cincinnati. Jan. 30.

YOUNG MEN OF ENTERPRISE. OR only \$1, you can get Receip's for making the following superior Inks, vis: Black, Blue, Red, and Indelible.

Also, with the above, I send gratis, to any one who righes a full and converted by the superior of the superio wishes, a full and complete list of Weston's 56, Bow man's 33, Holt's, Bishop's, and Shipman's, Receipts and Ways to Make Money.

Address, post paid,

M. J. CCOK,

M. J. CCOK, Crawfordsville, Indiana. N. B. Agents, with a capital of \$30 or \$60, wanted THE PAIR SEX AND THE DELICATE TALE FAIR SEX AND THE DELICATE

AN learn how to cure Freekles, Tan, or Sunbur
on their otherwise beautiful faces and hands. I
ceipt, and full instructions, for \$1.
Address, post paid,
Keb. 2.

Crawfordsville, Indians

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS. PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.

GILBERT & 00.'S celebrated Piano Fortes, with or without the Æolion.—The subscriber, who is sole agent in this-city for the sale of these instruments, (the reputation of which has become worldwide,) is prepared to offer them at prices which, to those wishing to purchase, cannot fail to be satisfactory. Possessing facilities for obtaining Pianos unsurpassed by those of any other house in the city, he does not hesitate to say that he can present inducements to buyers not to be found elsewhere. He has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second-hand Pianos, at bargains, which he fearlessly asserts will defy competition. Also, elegant upright, grand, and Boudoir Pianos; superior Melodoons, made by D. & H. W. Smith; Martin's Guitars, and Brown's Harps.

Second-hand Pianos, nearly equal to new, at prices from \$100 to \$200.

HORACE WATERS, Extensive multiples of Marchade States of Ma

from \$100 to \$200.

HORACE WATERS,
333 Broadway, New York,
Extensive publisher of Music, and dealer in Mus cal Instruments. The trade, teachers, and seminaries, supplied on the most favorable terms.

Music sent postage free.

Feb. 2.

ALL-AND MORE-TOGETHER D JUST PUBLISHED, in one handy volume, all those popular ways of making money, which have claim ed so much attention the past year, vin: Prof. Williamson's, Bowman's, Dr. Shrinor's, Dr. Xaupi's, R. liamson's, Bowman's, Dr. Shriner's, Dr. Xaupi's, R. H. Harqan, Dr. Reese's; H. S. Holt's, Shipman & Co.'s, H. P. Cherry's, M. I. Cook's, G. C. Anderson's. All of these have been sold, warranted to yield very heavy profits, from \$5 to \$10 per day. All together, though, it is beyond doubt certain that one, two, or three of them will suit the wishes of each person looking out for some liberally paying business, and thus yield correspondingly double or troble profits. To these have been added a number of new plans, never before published, and equal, if not superior, to the best of the above, and suited to the wants of any who might possibly be unsuited in the first-mentioned. The work is complete. Satisfaction is guarantied. The whole will be sent to all onclosing \$1, postpaid, to L. M. E. Cooke, Hagerstown, Md. For \$5, 6 copies; 13 copies, \$10.

WATCHES.

TULL Jewelled Gold Lever Watches, 18 karat cases, only \$30; Gold hunting levers, \$40; Full jewelled silver levers, \$41; Silver hunting levers, \$40; Full jewelled silver levers, \$41; Silver hunting levers, \$41; Gold pens, \$12; Gold pensils, \$1.50; Gold pens, silver holders, \$1.

Watches or jewelry sent by mail to any part of the a United States with perfect safety. All orders must be accompanied with the cash. Address, post paid, LEWIS LADOMUS,

No. 202 Chestaut street, Philadelphia.

No. 202 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

These are the cheapest watches in the Unite states, and warranted.

Jan. 28—3m

WALL PAPERS! WALL PAPERS! MALL PAPERS: WALL PAPERS:

PARRISH & HOUGH, Manufacturers and Importors of Paper-Hangings, Borders, Decorations, Curtain Papers, Fire-Board Prints, &c., &c., offer the same at very low prices, wholesale or rotail. Orders promptly attended to. Address, PARRISH & HOUGH,

Jan. 28—19t No. 4 North 5th st., Philadelphia.

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Worcester, Worcester and Nashua, Boston and Worcester, Now London and Willimantic, and Palmer
Railroads.
Passengers by this line leave pier No. 18, North
River, foot of Courtlandt street, every day at 4 o'clock,
P. M., (Sundays excepted.)
Steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. J. W. Williams,
will leave New York every Tuesday, Thursday, and
Saturday.

Saturday.
Steamer WORCESTER, Captain William Wilcox.
will leave New York every Monday, Wednesday, and will leave New York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Passengers by this line arrive in time to save the early trains out of Boston.

An express freight train leaves Allyn's Point for Boston immediately on the arrival of the steamboats.

Passengers taken at the lowest rates for New London, Norwich, Willimantic, Stafford, Munson, Palmer, Worcester, Boston, Fitchburge Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Concord. Bellows Falls, and other places in Northern New Hampehire and Vermont. Freight taken at the lowest rates.

For further information, inquire of E. S. MARTIN, at the office, on pier 18, North River, foot of Courtlandt street. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, P. M.

LARD OIL, STAR AND ADAMANTINE CAN-NO. 1 Extra Lard Oil, well filtered and free from

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Star and Adamatine Candles, full weight and prime unlity, warranted to stand the climate of California, instralia, the Indies, and Africa.

Orders for any quantity executed promptly. Apply the Adamatica Manufactures Cincipnets O.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

From the Missouri Daily Democrat, Jan. 14, 1854—(a leading Democratic Paper.) ATCHISON vs. THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

The position of David R. Atchison, with regard to the organization of Nabraska, is well known. He has publicly proclaimed that he will oppose the measure unless the Missouri Compromise Act, which forever prohibits Slavery in our Territories north of 36 deg. 30 min, shall be repealed. He has the infamous distinction of being the first to announce this requirement on the part of the slave propagandists, although he doubtless had his instructions to that effect before he left Washington last spring. The demagogues who use the "peought."

pose, if their efforts be successful, and will evoke to the same extent an agitation dangerous to the peace and integrity of the country—a nullification of the Compromise, by discrediting its validity, and authorizing slaves to be held north of 36 deg. 30 min., notwithstanding the prohibition remaining upon the statute book.

This scheme has Atchison's approbation and his support, such as it is, and therefore it becomes partinent to inquire whather as a Sen-

Resolved by the General Assembly or the State of Missouri, as follows:

Sec. 1. That the peace, permanency, and welfare of our National Union depend upon a strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the eighth section of the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to authorize the nearle of the Missouri Territory to form a the nearle of the Missouri Territory to form a by which it was provided that all and the subject; and the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit Slavery in certain territories," approved March the sixth, eighteen hundred and

proved March the sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty.

Sec. 2. That our Senators in the Congress of the United States are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested to vote in accordance with the provisions and the spirit of the said eighth section of the said act, in all questions which may come before them in relation to the organization of new Territories or States, out of the territory now belonging to the United States, or which may hereafter be acquired either by purchase, by treaty, or conacquired either by purchase, by treaty, or con-

quest.
Sec. 3. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions shall be forwarded by the Secretary of State to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress of the United States.

Approved February 15th, 1847. These are the resolutions of instruction, and

Approved February 15th, 1847.

These are the resolutions of instruction, and mover having been repealed directly or indirectly, they are still binding upon our Senators, if there he up yirtue in the "Democratid doctrine" of the right of the People to instruct that Atchison, who, not long since, joined in the "wolf how!" against Benton, (who, by the way, never voted in opposition to his instructions.) calling upon him to "obey or resign," sets them at defiance! He nullifies the will of the People at the bidding of politicians who find it impossible to make themselves conspisuous except by means of Slavery agitation Will the Democracy of Missouri tolerate such a rockless demagague? such a vile traitor? We cannot do them the injustice to think so for a moment. His doom is already fixed.

*This was written before the introduction of hew bill of Mr. Douglas, expressly annulling the Missouri Compromise—Ed. Br.e.

*This was written before the introduction of hew bill of Mr. Douglas, expressly annulling the Missouri Compromise—Ed. Br.e.

*Though it has often been urged that Slavery was aggressive in its nature, the proof of the fact to the common understanding has not been entirely conclusive. To many Northerm are it has a slavays seemed to be warring on the defensive side. But present appearances inclinate that this erroneous view of Slavery will soon be removed throughout the North and the South, are at the still of the state of the state of the strainty of the people of the defensive side. But present appearances to consent the huntre bears and the state of the strainty of the

Freedom, and seize and appropriate whatever it can wrost from the hands of free labor, and the banner of reclamation will be raised. If Slavery may encroach upon the domain of free men, freemen may encroach upon the domain of Slavery. If Slavery thinks this is a safe game to play at let it be pursued as it has been begun.—New York Pribune.

NEBRASKA.

The schemers have long since determined to make Nebraska a stepping stone to the Presidency. By every right it is free. It is north of the Missouri line, and even Southerners un-

and rear over its totten grave the rights of itst, although he doubtless had his instructions to that effect before he left Washington last spring. The demagogues who use the "peculiar institution" as a political lever, are in the habit of using him as a cat's paw, and, before openly committing themselves, they wished to see what effect such a proposition would have upon the country. Since their re-assemblage as Washington this winter, they have conducted that their policy will be best subserved by a fresh agitation of the Slavery question, because, on the question of organizing the Territory of Nebraska, they have ceretything to gain and nothing to lose by pursuing such a course. Accordingly, they have laid their programme before the Senate through another instrument, Stephen A. Douglas, who represents a free State and a constituency who are opposed to the extension of Slavery to soil where it does not now exists.

Mr. Douglas, as chairman of the Committee on Territories, has made a report in which he imposches the saticity of the Missouri Compresses, and estamitted a hill which provides that the settlers in Nebraska may take with them into the Territory all kinds of property, (which description is intended to include slaves, in defiance of the prohibition in the Missouri Compromise Act,) and rey reasonably, as he and his coadjutors would have us believe, leaves to the people, at the time of the formation of a new State, the question whether they, rogard the propagation of a new State, the question whether they will sanction or reject the institution of Slavery will sanction or reject the institution of Slavery will sanction or fepseling the propagatists have not as yet thought it necessary totake open ground in favor of repealing the propagatists have not as yet thought it necessary totake open ground in favor of repealing the propagatists have not as yet thought it necessary totake open ground in favor of repealing the propagatists have not any wind the propagatists have not a supplemental propagation of the

NO INFRINGEMENT OF PLIGHTED FAITH! NO VIOLATION OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE!

The merchants, mechanics, and cittzens, of New York generally, without distinction of party, who would preserve inviolate the Missouri Compromise, are invited to meet at the Broadway Tabernacle, on — evening, the — of January, to protest against the project now pending in the Senate of the United States, for the repeal of that section of the Missouri act which forever prohibits Slavery in the Territories lying north of 36 deg. 30 min. Signed by—

This scheme has Atchison's approbation and his support, such as it is, and therefore it becomes pertinent to inquire whether, as a Senator from Missouri, he is exclusively representing the slave propagandists of the South, or, in any measure, the wiskes and sentiments of his constituents at home. The people of Missouri have at a recent date, explicitly declared their views, through their immediate representatives, upon this very question, and have, in accordance with a recognised Democratic doctrine, instructed Senator Atchison how to act upon it whenever it should come up. The following are the resolutions of instruction, and the eighth section of the Missouri Compromise to which they refer is the one which promise to which they refer is the one which promise to which they refer is the one which promise to which they refer is the one which promise to which they refer is the one which promise to which they refer is the one which promise to which they refer is the one which promise to which they refer is the compromise of 1820. There is no reason why term of the vexed question of Slavery," there seemed to be a manifest propriety that the black line which is not the paid flunker, with the appellation of a station of the vexed question of Slavery, there seemed to be a manifest propriety that the black line which is not the paid flunker, with the appellation of a station of the vexed question of Slavery, there is the corrupt Washington politicans, should not should never a paper too, which is not the paid flunker is the indiance of the state of Missouri compromise at of 1821.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

"It looks as if there is to be no concealment of the proposition to the other was a state of the other was a state of the shape of the bargain." The protext for a non-observance of the observance of the observanc

tion grows more desperate. Senator Douglas's bill proposes in effect to repeal the Missouri Compromise, by which it was provided that all territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. should be free. Here is 'agitation;' and, fortunately, this time, there can be no doubt as to who are the 'agitators,' and what object they have in view. Slavery demands Government aid for extension. Freedom asks for nothing but to be left in peace. This is the issue, clearly and distinctly presented."—Boston Commonwealth.

We learn from a private letter from Washington, from a responsible and reliable source, that there is great danger of the repeal of the Ordinance of 1787, and the Missouri Compromise, by the passage of the bill above referred to. The bill is intended to convert Nebraska into a slave Territory; and unless the friends of human freedom bestir themselves, tho foundation for another slave State will have been laid before the close of the present session of Congress.

The New York Free-Soilers have sold out to the South, and are bound by the terms of the contract to aid them in introducing Slavery
into this new Territory, and indeed into any whatever of the Louisiana purchase lies north

The property of the property o Take your maps, fellow-citizens, we entreat you, and see what country it is which this bill, gratuitously and recklessly, proposes to open to Slavery.

From the southwestern corner of Missouri pursue the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude westwardly across the Arkansas, across the north fork of Canadian, to the northeastern angle of Texas; then follow the northern boundary of Texas to the western lime of Mexico; then proceed along that western lime to its northern termination; then again turn westwardly, and follow the northern line of New Mexico to the crest of the Rocky Mountains ains; then ascend northwardly along the crest of that mountain range to the line which separates the United States from the British Posagree to the admission of this Territory, and to that only. They were intended as a settle set of that mountain range to the line which separates the Union as settle you that the safety of the ment of the controversy growing out of that an outly. They were intended as a settle.

They were intended as a settle was settle union of that controversy only. They ment of that the safety of the Union can only be insured by the full recognition, and of that controversy only. They ment of the controversy only. They ment of that an only be insured by the full recognition of the just claims of Freedom and Man. The Union was formed to establish Justice, and controversy only. They ment of the ton of that seems of the Union was formed to establish Justice, and the Union of the just claims of Freedom and Man. The Union was formed to establish Justice, and the Union of the just claims o

THE NATIONAL ERAY WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 2, 1854.

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**THE NATIONAL ERA

ALEXANDER DE WITT.

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GEO. M. SLOAN. J. C. IRVINE.

LOAN & IRVINE, Attorneys at Law, No. 284

Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

References: Dr. George Fries, Alexander H. McGuffey, A. McKenxie, Graham & McCoy, Cincinnati, Ohio; Smith & Sinclair, Smith. Bageloy, & Co., Pittsburgh; N. D. Morgan, Auditor of State of Ohio; Geo. N. McCook, Attorney General of Ohio, Columbus; J. G. Hussey, President Forest City Bank, Hussey & Sinclair, Mason & Estap, Cleveland. Dec. I.

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Edited by Uncle Lucius, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE want of a paper for children, of a reformatory character, has long been felt. The juvenile papers of our land do not meet the demands of thecommunity. They ploase the eye and interest the reader, but do not instruct and enlighten the mind with relevance to the great sins of the day. Reformers! The Juvenile Instructor is intended to meet this demand. It is the paper for children—for Sabbath schools and Day schools.

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Jan. 7—2a

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Reference—D. Ebbetts, Cashier Union Bank; W.
T. Hooker, Cashier Continental Bank; Arthur Tappan, Esq., New York.

Jan. 10. THE OHIO FARMER FOR 1854.

THIS elegant and popular Weekly Agricultural Family Newspaper will commence its third volume on the let of January, 1854. It will be illustrated with numerous engravings of Domestic Animals, Farm Buildings, Farm Implements, Trees, Shrubs, Farm Buildings, Farm Implements, Trees, Shrubs, and all the important affairs connected with Horticulture, Agriculture, and Stook.

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Dec. 22—4t

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and decisions in this and other countries. He also
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rejected applications before the Commissioner of Patents, in which line of practice he has succeeded in
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ler, free of charge.

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A. JONES & CO.,
Jan. 10. Tribune Buildings New York. A NEW VOLUME FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Nain street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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References: Dr. George Fries, Alexander H. McGuffey, A. McKensie, Graham & McCoy, Cincinnati, Ohio; Smith & Sinclair, Smith. Bageloy, & Co., Pittaburgh; N. D., Morgan, Auditor of State of Ohio; Geo.

N. McCook, Attorney General of Ohio, Columbus; J. G. Hussey, President Forest City Bank, Hussey & Sinclair, Mason & Estep, Cleveland. Dec. 1.

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THE new, splendid, and unrivalled steamship YANKEE BLADE, will sail for the Pacific on Tuesday, 31st January, via Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, and Panama, affording an excellent opportunity for passengers at the intermediate ports. The YANKEE BLADE is to take her place in the Inde-YANKEE BLADE is to take her place in the independent Line, to run in connection with Commodore Vandorbilt's celebrated steam yacht NORTH STAE, and the justly celebrated steamship UNCLE SAM, forming a monthly line to California, via Panama For freight or passage, apply to E. MILLS, Jan. 21.

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Jan. 2—1d3w
Ohio. . S P. CHASE.

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